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EXAMINER	
LETT, THOMAS J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/822,617	WEISS, MARK A.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	THOMAS J. LETT	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 August 2010*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2 and 10-35* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2 and 10-35* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 16 August 2010 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Examiner withdraws the 35 USC 101 rejection as it appears that the color bars have functionality when used with the sheet of paper.

Applicant's arguments, see amendment, filed 16 August 2010, with respect to the rejections of claims 1, 12, 16, 20, 24 and 28 under 35 USC 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground of rejection is made in view of Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 10, 12-14, and 32-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chalmers et al (USPN 5,953,990 A) in view of Schramm et al. (US 4,494,875 A).

Regarding claim 1, Chalmers et al disclose an article of manufacture for use in a proofing process comprising a sheet of paper (master chart sheet, col. 2, lines 6-9 and see figures 1 and 2.) that includes:

(a) a blank region (the blank region where the "lady images" 2 in figure 1 and 2A in figure 2 will be printed, col. 9-10) for subsequent printing of a content image portion (image portion 2A of figure 2); and

(b) a marginal region outside of the blank region (the region outside of Chalmers et al.'s blank region), the marginal region including one or more standard color bars pre-printed thereon (color blocks 1 that are printed on the master chart of figure 1), and each of the one or more standard color bars having a plurality of color blocks of different colors (e.g., base colors), each color block reflecting a wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum that represents a color selected from a color space (e.g., cyan, magenta, yellow, black), wherein the blank region (a) and the marginal region (b) constitute the entire surface area of one side of the sheet of paper (a + b).

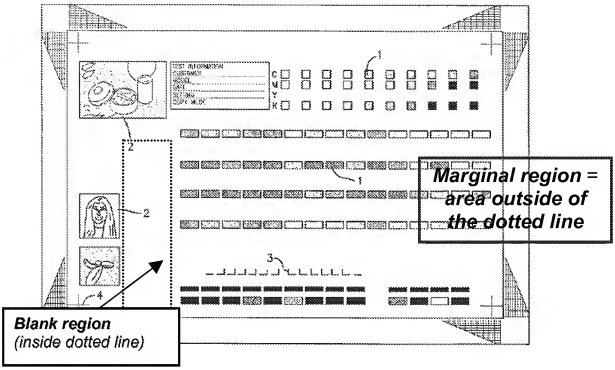

Figure 1 - *Standardization Sheet of Chalmers et al*

Chalmers et al. does not expressly disclose wherein the one or more standard color bars extend along a portion of an edge of the sheet of paper and are significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a color bar in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Chalmers et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 2, Chalmers et al. disclose the article of manufacture sheet of paper of claim 1 wherein marginal region of the sheet of paper further comprises one pre-printed standard color bar (a horizontal arrangement of color blocks 1 that are printed on the master chart of figure 1 and preprinted, col. 1, lines 40-47), the marginal region having a blank area adjacent to the pre-printed color bar for subsequent printing of a second color bar (a horizontal arrangement of color blocks 1A that will be printed as shown in figure 2 of Chalmers, the completed result is shown in figure 3 wherein color blocks 1A are subsequently printed just below and parallel to color blocks 1).

Regarding claim 10, Chalmers et al. does not expressly disclose the article of manufacture of claim 1 wherein the marginal region of the sheet of paper is a minor sized region of the sheet of paper and the blank region is a major sized region of the sheet of paper.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is a minor sized region of paper 10 while also having a blank region

which is a major sized region of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a sheet having a margin region and a major blank region.

Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Chalmers et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 12, Chalmers et al. disclose an article of manufacture for use in a proofing process comprising a sheet of paper (a sheet of paper is an article of manufacture) that includes:

(a) a marginal region (the region outside of Chalmers et al's blank region) including one or more standard color bars (color blocks 1 that are printed on the master chart of figure 1) pre-printed thereon, and each of the one or more standard color bars having a plurality of color blocks (e.g., base colors), each color block reflecting a wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum that represents a color selected from a color space (e.g., cyan, magenta, yellow, black); and

(b) a blank region (the blank region where the "lady images" 2 in figure 1 and 2A in figure 2 will be printed, col. 9-10) outside of the marginal region for subsequent

printing of a content image portion (image portion 2A of figure 2), wherein the marginal region (a) and the blank region (b) constitute the entire surface area of one side of the sheet of paper (a + b).

Chalmers et al. does not expressly disclose wherein the one or more standard color bars extend along a portion of an edge of the sheet of paper and are significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a color bar in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Chalmers et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 13, Chalmers et al disclose the article of manufacture of claim 12 wherein the marginal region further comprises one pre-printed standard color bar (a horizontal arrangement of color blocks 1 that are printed on the master chart of figure 1), the marginal region having a blank area adjacent to the pre-printed color bar for subsequent printing of a second color bar (a horizontal arrangement of color blocks 1A that will be printed as shown in figure 2, the completed result is shown in figure 3 wherein color blocks 1A are just below color blocks 1).

Regarding claim 14, Chalmers et al. does not expressly disclose the article of manufacture of claim 12 wherein the marginal region of the sheet of paper is a minor sized region of the sheet of paper and the blank region is a major sized region of the sheet of paper.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is a minor sized region of paper 10 while also having a blank region which is a major sized region of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a sheet having a margin region and a major blank region.

Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Chalmers et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in

the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 32, Chalmers et al. does not disclose an article of manufacture of claim 1 wherein the blank region and the marginal region are adjacent to each other on only one side of their respective regions.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 with an adjacent blank region and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a color bar in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Chalmers et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 33, Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. does not disclose an article of manufacture of claim 12 wherein the blank region and the marginal region are adjacent to each other on only one side of their respective regions.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 with an adjacent blank region and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a color bar in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Chalmers et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 34, Chalmers et al. does not expressly disclose an article of manufacture of claim 1 wherein the marginal region includes only color bar-related indicia.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 with related colors.

Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the

art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Chalmers et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 35, Chalmers et al. does not expressly disclose an article of manufacture of claim 12 wherein the marginal region includes only color bar-related indicia.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 with related colors.

Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Chalmers et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Claims 11 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chalmers et al (USPN 5,953,990 A) in view of Schramm et al. (US 4,494,875 A) and further in view of Komori et al. (US 20010042483 A1).

Regarding claim 11, Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. does not expressly disclose the article of manufacture of claim 1 wherein the sheet of paper is proofing paper.

Komori et al discloses a sheet that is a color proofing print 4, para. 0083. Examiner reads proofing paper as Chalmers test sheet used for visual inspection. A proof is known in the art to be version of a document or color illustration produced specifically for the purpose of review prior to reproduction. A proof is also known in the art as a test sheet made to reveal errors or flaws, predict results on press and record how a printing job is intended to appear when finished.

Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. and further in view of Komori are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of color evaluation. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to replace the proofing paper of Komori with the sheet of Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. in order to obtain proofing paper. The motivation for doing so would be to use a sheet known for proofing evaluation.

Regarding claim 15, Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. does not expressly disclose the article of manufacture of claim 12 wherein the sheet of paper is proofing paper.

Komori et al discloses a sheet that is a color proofing print 4, para. 0083. Examiner reads proofing paper as Chalmers test sheet used for visual inspection. A proof is known in the art to be version of a document or color illustration produced specifically for the purpose of review prior to reproduction. A proof is also known in the

art as a test sheet made to reveal errors or flaws, predict results on press and record how a printing job is intended to appear when finished.

Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. and further in view of Komori are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of color evaluation. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to replace the proofing paper of Komori with the sheet of Chalmers et al. in view of Schramm et al. in order to obtain proofing paper. The motivation for doing so would be to use a sheet known for proofing evaluation.

Claims 16, 18-20, 22-24, 26-28 and 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Komori et al. (US 20010042483 A1) in view of Schramm et al. (US 4,494,875 A).

Regarding claim 16, Komori et al disclose an article of manufacture for use in a proofing process comprising a sheet of paper (color proofing print 4, page 6, paragraph 0083) that includes:

(a) a blank region (see lower portion of figure 13 which may not have an image pattern, para. 0083) for subsequent printing of a content image portion (image may or may not be printed in pattern region, see para. 0083); and

(b) a marginal region outside of the blank region, the blank region and the marginal region being adjacent to each other on only one side of their respective regions, the marginal region including one or more standard color bars pre-printed (similar to Applicant's disclosure on page 5, paragraph 0035, Komori et al pre-prints a

color bar 4b on a blank color proof 4) thereon (upper portion of figure 13 containing color bar 4b is "printed on the margin portion", para. 0083), and each of the one or more standard color bars having a plurality of color blocks, each color block reflecting a wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum that represents a color selected from a color space (in fig. 13, each patch 4c represents a color block of the color spectrum of color chart 4b, see at least paras. 0023 and 0031), wherein the blank region and the marginal region constitute the entire surface area of one side of the sheet of paper (see fig. 13).

Komori et al. does not expressly disclose wherein the one or more standard color bars extend along a portion of an edge of the sheet of paper and are significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a color bar in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet

of Komori et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 18, Komori et al. does not expressly disclose an article of manufacture of claim 16 wherein the marginal region of the sheet of paper is a minor sized region of the sheet of paper and the blank region is a major sized region of the sheet of paper.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is a minor sized region of paper 10 while also having a blank region which is a major sized region of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a sheet having a margin region and a major blank region.

Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Komori et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 19, Komori et al. disclose an article of manufacture of claim 16 wherein the sheet of paper is proofing paper (Komori et al discloses a sheet that is a color proofing print 4, para. 0083.).

Regarding claim 20, Komori et al disclose an article of manufacture for use in a proofing process comprising a sheet of paper that includes:

(a) a marginal region including one or more standard color bars pre-printed (similar to Applicant's disclosure on page 5, paragraph 0035, Komori et al pre-prints a color bar 4b on a blank color proof 4) thereon (upper portion of figure 13 containing color bar 4b is "printed on the margin portion", para. 0083), and each of the one or more standard color bars having a plurality of color blocks, each color block reflecting a wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum that represents a color selected from a color space (in fig. 13, each patch 4c represents a color block of the color spectrum of color chart 4b, and see at least paras. 0023 and 0031); and

(b) a blank region outside (see lower portion of figure 13 which may not have an image pattern, para. 0083) of the marginal region for subsequent printing of a content image portion, the blank region and the marginal region being adjacent to each other on only one side of their respective regions, wherein the marginal region and the blank region constitute the entire surface area of one side of the sheet of paper (see fig. 13).

Komori et al. does not expressly disclose wherein the one or more standard color bars extend along a portion of an edge of the sheet of paper and are significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a color bar in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Komori et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 22, Komori et al. does not expressly disclose an article of manufacture of claim 20 wherein the marginal region of the sheet of paper is a minor sized region of the sheet of paper and the blank region is a major sized region of the sheet of paper.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is a minor sized region of paper 10 while also having a blank region which is a major sized region of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 and also see col. 5, lines

48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a sheet having a margin region and a major blank region.

Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Komori et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 23, Komori et al disclose an article of manufacture of claim 20 wherein the sheet of paper is proofing paper (color proofing print 4, para. 0083).

Regarding claim 24, Komori et al disclose an article of manufacture for use in a proofing process comprising a sheet of paper that includes:

(a) a blank region for subsequent printing of a content image portion (see lower portion of figure 13 which may not have an image pattern, para. 0083); and

(b) a marginal region outside of the blank region, the marginal region including one or more standard color bars pre-printed (similar to Applicant's disclosure on page 5, paragraph 0035, Komori et al pre-prints a color bar 4b on a blank color proof 4) thereon and only color bar-related indicia (upper portion of figure 13 containing color bar 4b is "printed on the margin portion", para. 0083), and each of the one or more standard color bars having a plurality of color blocks, each color block reflecting a wavelength in the

electromagnetic spectrum that represents a color selected from a color space (in fig. 13, each patch 4c represents a color block of the color spectrum of color chart 4b, and see at least paras. 0023 and 0031), wherein the blank region and the marginal region constitute the entire surface area of one side of the sheet of paper (see fig. 13).

Komori et al. does not expressly disclose wherein the one or more standard color bars extend along a portion of an edge of the sheet of paper and are significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a color bar in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Komori et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 26, Komori et al. does not expressly disclose an article of manufacture of claim 24 wherein the marginal region of the sheet of paper is a minor sized region of the sheet of paper and the blank region is a major sized region of the sheet of paper.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is a minor sized region of paper 10 while also having a blank region which is a major sized region of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a sheet having a margin region and a major blank region.

Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Komori et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 27, Komori et al disclose an article of manufacture of claim 24 wherein the sheet of paper is proofing paper (color proofing print 4, para. 0083).

Regarding claim 28, Komori et al disclose an article of manufacture for use in a proofing process comprising a sheet of paper that includes:

(a) a marginal region including one or more standard color bars pre-printed thereon and only color bar-related indicia (upper portion of figure 13 containing color bar 4b is "printed on the margin portion", para. 0083), and each of the one or more standard color bars having a plurality of color blocks, each color block reflecting a wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum that represents a color selected from a color space (in fig. 13, each patch 4c represents a color block of the color spectrum of color chart 4b, and see at least paras. 0023 and 0031); and

(b) a blank region outside of the marginal region for subsequent printing of a content image portion (see lower portion of figure 13 which may not have an image pattern, para. 0083), wherein the marginal region and the blank region constitute the entire surface area of one side of the sheet of paper (see fig. 13).

Komori et al. does not expressly disclose wherein the one or more standard color bars extend along a portion of an edge of the sheet of paper and are significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a color bar in a marginal region that is significantly closer in proximity to the edge of the sheet of paper than an opposing edge of the sheet of paper.

Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Komori et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 30, Komori et al disclose an article of manufacture of claim 28 wherein the marginal region of the sheet of paper is a minor sized region of the sheet of paper and the blank region is a major sized region of the sheet of paper).

Schramm et al. teaches of a sheet of paper 10 containing color bar 11 in a marginal region that is a minor sized region of paper 10 while also having a blank region which is a major sized region of paper 10, as shown in figure 1 and also see col. 5, lines 48-52 and figure 3. Figure 7 also shows a sheet having a margin region and a major blank region.

Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of evaluating the quality of color reproduction. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the marginal region color bar location of Schramm et al. to the pre-printed sheet of Komori et al. in order to obtain an arrangement of a color bar in a margin area of a sheet. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid placing the color bar in the

printable image (or blank) region of a sheet to allow for a larger printable image footprint.

Regarding claim 31, Komori et al disclose an article of manufacture of claim 28 wherein the sheet of paper is proofing paper (color proofing print 4, para. 0083).

Claims 17, 21, 25 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Komori et al. (US 20010042483 A1) in view of Schramm et al. (US 4,494,875 A) and further in view of Chalmers et al (USPN 5,953,990 A).

Regarding claim 17, Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. does not expressly disclose a blank region for subsequent printing of a second color bar on a pre-printed color print.

Chalmers et al teach a test page (shown in figure 1) of blank regions for subsequent printing of second color bars 1A (shown in figure 2) for color standardization comparison with pre-printed color bars 1, col. 2, lines 6-27.

Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. and Chalmers et al are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of printer management. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the subsequent printing feature of Chalmers et al to the pre-printed color proof of Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. in order to obtain a region to compare color bars. The motivation for doing so would be to indicate and evaluate differences in printed colors.

Regarding claim 21, Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. does not expressly disclose a blank region for subsequent printing of a second color bar on a pre-printed color print.

Chalmers et al teach a test page (shown in figure 1) of blank regions for subsequent printing of second color bars 1A (shown in figure 2) for color standardization comparison with pre-printed color bars 1, col. 2, lines 6-27.

Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. and Chalmers et al are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of printer management. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the subsequent printing feature of Chalmers et al to the pre-printed color proof of Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. in order to obtain a region to compare color bars. The motivation for doing so would be to indicate and evaluate differences in printed colors.

Regarding claim 25, Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. does not expressly disclose a blank region for subsequent printing of a second color bar on a pre-printed color print.

Chalmers et al teach a test page (shown in figure 1) of blank regions for subsequent printing of second color bars 1A (shown in figure 2) for color standardization comparison with pre-printed color bars 1, col. 2, lines 6-27.

Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. and Chalmers et al are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of printer management. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art

to add the subsequent printing feature of Chalmers et al to the pre-printed color proof of Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. in order to obtain a region to compare color bars. The motivation for doing so would be to indicate and evaluate differences in printed colors.

Regarding claim 29, Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. does not expressly disclose a blank region for subsequent printing of a second color bar on a pre-printed color print.

Chalmers et al teach a test page (shown in figure 1) of blank regions for subsequent printing of second color bars 1A (shown in figure 2) for color standardization comparison with pre-printed color bars 1, col. 2, lines 6-27.

Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. and Chalmers et al are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of printer management. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the subsequent printing feature of Chalmers et al to the pre-printed color proof of Komori et al. in view of Schramm et al. in order to obtain a region to compare color bars. The motivation for doing so would be to indicate and evaluate differences in printed colors.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to THOMAS J. LETT whose telephone number is (571) 272-7464. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on (571) 272-7402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/THOMAS J LETT/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625